

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by

Intelligencer Publishing Co.,

25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

JOHN FREW, Pres. and Bus. Manager.

Terms: Per Year, by Mail, in Advance, Postage Prepaid.

Daily (6 Days Per Week) 1 Year...\$5.20

Daily, Six Months... 2.60

Daily, Three Months... 1.30

Daily, Two Days Per Week... 2.00

Daily, One Month... .45

Weekly, One Year, in Advance... 1.00

Weekly, Six Months... .60

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is delivered by carriers in Wheeling and adjacent towns at 10 cents per week.

Persons wishing to subscribe to THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER can do so by sending in their orders to the Intelligencer office on postal cards or otherwise. They will be punctually served by carriers.

Tributes of Respect and Obituary Notices 50 cents per inch.

Correspondence containing important news collected from every part of the surrounding country.

Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

(The INTELLIGENCER, embracing its several editions, is entered in the Post-office at Wheeling, W. Va., as second-class matter.)

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Editorial Rooms... 323; General Office... 312

THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, DECEMBER 29, 1900.

Board of Trade.

The board of trade now has its forces lined up for work for the first year of the new century.

The committee selections made by President Laughlin have been wisely placed and with co-operation on the part of the enterprising and public spirited citizens we may expect some very tangible and practical results before the new year is many months old.

Secretary Thompson is a hustler and has mapped out a line of work that cannot help but land something that will add to the importance of Wheeling in the industrial and commercial world.

One project that appears to be near consummation is, a new theatre that will be commensurate with the needs of the city, and at the same time add to the architectural features of Wheeling.

The scheme is to combine with the theatre a convention hall, something the city is sadly lacking, and at the same time it will afford us a building conforming with the dignity of the metropolis of the state.

One of the most important developments that has been brought about by the board is the approaching visit of General Manager Underwood, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, who will confer with the board in regard to the harsh discriminations made against Wheeling with regard to train schedules.

Incidentally Mr. Underwood may give us some comfort in relation to the prospective new passenger station of this road. Wheeling's patience in this respect has been sorely taxed and it is hoped that some definite statement of the intentions of the Baltimore & Ohio will be made during this official's visit.

Senator Scott's Plan.

In another column of the Intelligencer will be found the detailed plan of Senator N. B. Scott for the redistricting of the state for legislative purposes.

It is in the nature of a suggestion to the legislature and will, we believe, furnish excellent data for that body to work out the perplexing problem before it.

The scheme provides representation for each county, and this must be done, as the state platform promised to do away with the iniquitous arrangement of the Democracy which created the ridiculous delegate districts to the virtual disfranchisement of thousands of voters.

The senatorial districts are increased by two, but they are constructed of contiguous territory, and with more relevancy to the equal representation, so far as population is concerned. There may be other propositions before the legislature of equal merit, but Senator Scott's plan is the nearest approach to fairness advanced so far.

To Revive Religion.

The secular celebration of the incoming of the twentieth century will be confined to making as much and as many sorts of noises as possible. The Christian, or rather the religiously inclined portions of communities will greet the new century on their knees in humiliation and prayer.

The factor will not stop their devotions on New Year's, for the evangelical churches have determined to revive in religion which shall sweep the country by turning people from their sins and bringing them into the fold of the church.

The question is whether they will be successful in arousing such a spirit of repentance among the people as characterized the "Great Awakening" that took place in this country forty years ago.

These paucity and emotional seasons of realizing our extreme sinfulness, heretofore, do not seem to have been very lasting.

The conditions in 1857 were, however, quite propitious for awakening the pent-up inclinations of the great, for it was in that year that the main panic occurred and financial disaster after disaster followed each other. It is quite natural with some people when all their resources of help have failed to use for the mercies and consolations of Divine Providence. It is scarcely a compulsory thing to do, forgetting the Lord in prosperity and turning to him in adversity, but it was done then, has been done since and, we presume, always will be done.

The conditions obtaining at this time are exactly the reverse of those which created the awakening in 1857, and the promoters of the revival of religion in 1901 will have a much harder task to prevail on the people to seek at once the salvation of their immortal souls. Prosperity is smiling on the land, abundance is in store, labor is profitably employed, everybody is looking hopefully to the future, and not a cloud to darken the material welfare of the people hangs over the horizon. On the other

hand the religious sky is not so bright. As the New York Sun says, "the very foundations of the Christian faith are assailed by Christian theologians themselves. A Presbyterian commission is preparing to soften the Westminster Confession so far as concerns the decrees of God as to reprobation for sin. Another commission has prepared an eclectic scheme for a common worship which virtually abandons Christianity by including in it extracts from other religions. Infidelity has become fashionable. This generation of educated men, of writers, is revealing an unfamiliarity with the Bible and a freedom from its influence new to our literature."

So it will be seen many obstacles stand in the way of those whose laudable ambition it is to awaken man to greater religious fervor and save those who stand on the brink of eternal damnation. Nevertheless we are told that the prayers of the righteous availeth much. Let us hope their intercessions may be rewarded for the good of all.

An Impractical Move.

Without questioning the perspicacity and sincerity of those citizens composing what is called the Committee of One Hundred, we submit that their method of conducting a campaign for the betterment of the morals of the city is sadly at fault. It has always been understood that at local elections politics play but an insignificant part in the selection of city officials, but the endorsements of the committee will serve to openly challenge to combat a class that will defeat the object the committee has in view.

The Intelligencer has always been found on the side of morality, and, it will be remembered, was the only paper that honestly fought Sunday ball playing in this city. It also hammered unceasingly on the matter of council granting license to parties who combined the business of liquor selling with a most infamous annex of catering to the basest passions of humanity. It has not relaxed for a moment in the original stand it took, and in begging to differ with the methods of the Committee of One Hundred it only does so in the fear that the committee has balked that reform so much desired by decent, self-respecting citizens. Instead of divorcing politics from the coming city election the committee has acted in a manner to draw party lines to the highest tension.

Most reforms fall through the unreasonableness of some of the advocates, who while sincere and honest enough are wholly impractical. True reform consists in accomplishing one thing at a time, and the Intelligencer believes that a four-course investigation of all applicants for liquor license would serve to eradicate one of the most pernicious and deadly degrading agencies of immorality the city has to deal with. The wild clamor for sweeping reform will amount to worse than nothing, but a judicious application of reason to conditions that now exist will be productive of good. Do away with the "fake hotels," and the saloon that entertains the harlot and her following, and is often the trap into which the libertine leads his unsuspecting victim, and the first and most important blow will be struck for the protection of the home and for the purification of the moral atmosphere of the city. This much accomplished the correction of other and lesser evils will follow, and we have no reason to doubt if the Republican party has a majority in the next council it will more certainly and surely meet the plain duty expected of its candidates than will a majority of the opposition.

Lake Superior Ore Trade.

In connection with the activity and marvelous record made by the iron and steel industry for the year about closing, the annual review of the Lake Superior iron ore trade for 1900, published in another part of this issue, will be decidedly interesting, inasmuch as it shows that the year has been marked by the largest production in the history of the Lake Superior iron district. While the present year signals the end of the century it also practically ends the first half century of the Lake Superior ore industry. And what wonderful strides in production have been made since ore was first discovered near Negaunee, Mich., under an uprooted stump in 1841!

Half a century ago the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior were further from the Atlantic seaboard, judged by facilities of travel and transportation, than Cape Nome or Hong Kong are today, and the accessibility of these mines now is one of the striking examples of the progress this country has made in fifty years. And the marvelous growth of the iron mining industry of this region also speaks eloquently for the strides made by the nation. In 1854, the year preceding the completion of the first canal, the production was but 2,939 tons, and in 1859, 13,257,804 tons were mined. The exact figures for 1900 will not be known until several weeks after the close of the year, but the estimate is 15,000,000 gross tons.

Mr. Stevens in his review states that the present year was a profitable one to the mines and a prosperous one with labor. Wages are again good, and promise to remain so, with the comfortable assurance to miners of steady employment for the year 1901.

The Farmer's Prosperity.

That the farming element could not be fooled twice by Bryan's specious and abstract arguments was shown in the last election. It is true the apostle of calamity had the cheek to face crowds of farmers in the campaign and tell them there was no prosperity, but his audience merely jingled the coins in their pockets, smiled and voted for McKinley. What made the farmer rejoice and the scales to fall from his eyes? The operations of the Dingley tariff bill. This is verified by the statements of the agricultural department, which draw attention to the fact that our total sales of domestic farm products to foreign countries during the four fiscal years 1897-1900 aggregated the enormous sum of \$2,145,000,000, or \$500,000,000 in excess of the export value for the preceding four-year period. In other words, we received an average of \$125,000,000 per year above the annual amount paid us for such products during 1893-1896. This showing



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moves the American Economist to remark:

"This is all very gratifying, as it shows how dependent the nations of the Eastern hemisphere are upon the United States for bread and meat. These markets will always take our surplus at a price, but it will be a price that we cannot control. After all, the best market for American foodstuffs is right here in America. The more we consume here the less will be left for export, and the less left for export the greater will be the prices paid for the exported surplus."

"The main thing in agriculture, as in manufacturing, is the big home market; and the way to make the home market take the largest possible share of what the farmer has to sell and pay a good price for it is to keep the largest possible percentage of our population at work in the mills and factories. The American farmer understands this better than he used to. Protectionists have been preaching it to him for forty years, and the vote cast in the farming districts at the last election shows that the idea has at last found permanent lodgment. It is a good thing to remember."

A sample of the violent and injudicious reformer is found in the case of the Kansas woman who undertook to raid saloons on her own account by smashing a \$100 painting in one place and a \$100 mirror in another, declaring there was no law under which she would be prosecuted. Being in jail she will no doubt change her mind.

The inquiries into the hearing of Cadet Booz, at West Point, has developed the fact that cadets are hazed to take the conceit out of them, and teach them that they are no better than others, but paradoxically implies that the hazers assume the vanity they aim to take out of new comers.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and his chief of police, stultified themselves before a grand jury by declaring that "of their own personal knowledge" they knew nothing of the dens and dives of vice in that city. Carter is hardly as far advanced as Croker.

The statement of the condition of the banks of Wheeling for the past four years, compiled with great care by the Intelligencer, and published in another column, is a flattering exhibit of the commercial growth of the city.

The secretary of the Democratic national committee denies that the organization is working in the interests of Bryan in 1904. Well, it certainly is not working against him.

The New York man who bought another man's wife for ten cents expects too much. A woman who barters herself in that way is dear at any price.

Old resolutions done over and refurbished while you wait, is the sign of January 1, 1901.

The new theatre project promises to beat the Baltimore & Ohio depot in materializing.

Pat Crowe, the Omaha abductor, has been seen in almost every place except Wheeling.

The committee of One Hundred has been rather partial to the Democrats.

Parkersburg is having rather a sad experience with her "reform" police.

The board of trade has formed its line of battle for 1901.

Again we say, vaccinate.

Georgia Scrupulousness.

Boston Herald: A peculiar bill for services has recently come before the Georgia legislature for allowance. A confusion in the official papers the pardoned by the governor of the state. By some confusion in the papers the pardon did not reach him for several months after it was issued. Upon this he petitioned the legislature to remunerate him for the work he had done for the state in the time that he had continued in confinement through the mistake that had been made. The legislature passed the act awarding the man the money. Whether they did this because of the value of his labor to the state, or contributed it as a compensation for unnecessarily depriving him of liberty, is not stated. It was liberal action in either point of view.

Seems to Have a Show to Win.

Chicago Record: It has been pointed out that the President has not been elected yet, because the electoral college has held no session; but notwithstanding this element of uncertainty, there are men who would give a good deal for McKinley's chances.

A Theory and Its Application.

Washington Post: The fool never acknowledges his mistakes. By the application of this present some people hope to keep the Democratic party in its present depressed condition.

Children's Generosity.

Roughly estimated, the voluntary contributions of New York school children for the benefit of those of Galveston amount to \$20,000. There are about

250,000 children in the schools of Manhattan and the Bronx, which would mean an average of about nine cents contributed by each. In order that the contributions should be known only to those who made them, each child received an envelope into which to put his or her contribution, and the instructions were given in all cases where the children could not give anything. It has taken some time to count what the envelopes contained, and there was nearly a ton of pennies, and a barrel of five-cent pieces.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some actors appear at their best in a dying scene.

But for prejudice more opinions would become universal.

Unless people swallow flattery it is apt to make them sick.

Little sins are the eggs from which great sorrows are hatched.

Some female fools and their fathers' money acquire foreign titles.

A miser is never contented until he is put to bed with a shovel.

A Cincinnati policeman recently arrested a legless man because he had no visible means of support.

With the simple exception of being unable to decline marriage many a girl's grammar is absolutely faultless.

It has been said that speech was given man to enable him to conceal his thoughts, but it was a needless precaution in many cases.—Chicago News.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

Most girls are nice, but only a few are pretty.

Your friends notice lots of your faults that escape your enemies.

Amiability is not everything; some amiable people show a noteworthy lack of common sense.

A woman's pocket always reminds one of a candidate at looks so fine and important, until opened.

Cupid is responsible for many silly and sinful things, but the world willingly keeps him.

There is no health in gloom. When the doctor laughs it is a sign the patient is doing well.

Her Distinct Advance.

A. J. Hare's "Story of My Life"; "British Museum Newton, the archaeologist, was a capital story teller, and Mr. Hare has preserved two or three of his tales. One is a spiritualistic séance, where an old cockney was informed that the spirit manifested was his deceased wife, whereupon the following dialogue took place:

"Is that you, 'Arriet?"

"Yes, it is me."

"Are you 'appy, 'Arriet?"

"Yes, very 'appy."

"'Appier than you was with me, 'Arriet?"

"Yes, much 'appier."

"Where are you, 'Arriet?"

"In 'ell."

Sooner or Later.

New York Evening Sun: The Japanese are to hold a World's Fair in 1902. It will be very hard for some persons to reconcile themselves to missing that affair. But then Japan would be a welcome experience at any time. Perhaps when we die we shall all go there.

Might Have Been Worse.

Washington Post: Those persons who can see no good in Mr. Bryan's latest move evidently overlook the fact that he could have made it a daily paper.

Still on the Boards.

New York Mail and Express: Evidently the report that Colonel Bryan had retired from the continuous performance business was premature and unwarranted.

Vermont in the Van.

New York World: Vermont's pure air has been still further purified by the banishment of the cigarette.

The Last Leaf.

In spring and summer winds may blow, And rains fall after, hard and fast; The tender leaves, if beaten low, Shine but the more for shower and blast. But when their fated hour arrives, When reapers long have left the field, When maidens rise turn-up the mold, And their last juice fresh apples yield, A leaf perhaps may still remain Upon some solitary tree, Spite of the wind and of the rain— A thing you need not if you see— At last it falls. Who cares? Not one. And yet no power on earth can ever Replace the fallen leaf upon Its spray, so sure to disappear. If such be love I dare not say. Friendship is such, too well I know; I have enjoyed my leaf too long below. 'Tis past; my leaf no less below. —Walter Savage Landor.

Love and Wisdom.

That had no need to wake, And wisdom watched well. Love all the care will take, And wisdom watches well. —Edward Rowland Hill.

NOTHING can exceed the care with which Cool's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is made.

"LITTLE COLDS" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.—

WHAT HANNA DID

To the Cartoonist Davenport—Dined and Wined Him—Enjoyed One—Another's Company.

When Homer Davenport, the noted cartoonist, who can illustrate a Congressional Record and make it funny, was at Georgetown last summer doing the Caleb Powers trial, he told a good story. As it deals with Mark Hanna, and as Hanna is just now very much in the public eye, and as Davenport told it well, his story will bear repeating even at this late date.

But before beginning the yarn it is necessary to anticipate a bit. In the campaign of 1896 Davenport, as the star artist of the New York Journal, had made a tremendous hit with his pictures of Hanna. Newspaper readers remember that nightmare likeness of the Ohio manager, with his prize hog features and fat neck and checked suit, with a dollar mark in each of the cheeks. It came to be the recognized caricature of Hanna long before election day arrived, but it was a hideous libel on anything and everything human. No man could have looked like that thing and survived, and yet as soon as you saw it you knew it was Hanna and nobody else. Therein lay the genius of Davenport. A millionaire might take a fountain pen and make an inky wrinkle across a check that would give it value at any bank, but he couldn't evolve a composite likeness of Mark Hanna and a hog, without destroying the resemblance to one or the other of them.

It seems that Hanna and Davenport had never met. To tell the truth, Davenport said he was rather dubious about meeting the victim of his talented pencil. But finally, one day in New York, some mutual acquaintances introduced them.

"Are you the damned scoundrel who has been vilifying me in Hearst's paper?" inquired Hanna, frowningly.

Davenport, seeing no means of escape short of a disgraceful retreat or an equally disgraceful surrender, confessed that he was.

"Then let's go take a drink," said Hanna.

Davenport didn't drink ordinarily, but he went. A load had been lifted off his mind. Things had turned out differently from what he had expected.

Then Hanna made Davenport go out to dinner with him. They drove to a swell cafe and Hanna ordered a double consignment of good things to eat, with wine and cocktails to match. Just before the finger bowls and toothpicks were reached Hanna made Davenport draw his picture on the back of a wine card. He didn't want a flattering likeness, he said. One of the Journal's style of likeness would do. So Davenport drew the famous sketch—pig eyes, stub nose, prize-lighter's neck, dollar marked suit, and all.

"Do I look like that?" he said, half to himself, when the completed drawing was handed to him. "I'll never feel proud again." Then he put the wine card in his pocket.

Finally the time came to separate. Hanna took Davenport's hand and shook it warmly.

"Young man," he said, "you're all right. I like you. You go ahead with your cartoons, and be damned to you. But—and here his voice took on a deeper meaning—"BUT DON'T YOU EVER LET MRS. HANNA GET HER HAND ON YOU!"

And Davenport didn't.—Louisville Post.

A Congressional Problem.

Washington Post: Half a dozen members of the house were busy with pencil and paper in the cloak-room yesterday. Their brows were knitted and they were as earnest in their figuring as if they had been candidates for clerkships in a civil service examination. Near them sat Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, who had given them a problem in arithmetic. Here is what Loudenslager had given them:

"A man with three cents called them together and told them that he proposed to make disposition of his property. He said he had 150 apples, of which he would give fifteen to his youngest son, fifty to his second son, and eighty-five to his eldest son. 'Now,' he said, 'I want you to go out and sell these apples at the same price per apple and yet each of you bring me in the same amount. And the eldest son must fix the price.'"

When the congressman heard his problem they laughed as if they were being imposed upon. "It cannot be done," said Hopkins, of Illinois.

"Is there a sell in this?" asked Gamble, of South Dakota.

"Nothing but the sell of the apples," replied Mr. Loudenslager. With this assurance, the statesmen began to work. For a quarter of an hour they figured and figured, and then they gave up. "Well," said Loudenslager, "the boys went out on the street and the youngest

son met a man who asked him what he would sell his apples for. 'You must go to my eldest brother,' said the boy, and the man was told as he was told. 'I will sell you my apples for one cent a dozen,' said the eldest brother, so he sold eighty-four of his apples for four cents and had two left over, while the youngest boy sold twelve of his apples for one cent and had three remaining. It was then very easy to comply with their father's requirements. The eldest son fixed a price of three cents apiece for each of the apples left over. He sold his remaining one for three cents and had ten cents; the second boy sold his two for six cents and also had ten cents, while the youngest brother sold his remaining three for nine cents, which added to the one he already had gave him ten cents. Then all three boys went to their father with an equal amount for all their apples, which they had sold for the same price.

Easy to Stand Upon.

This is the platform of the Vigilance League, of New York: "Our city is our home, and on it we will concentrate our patriotism. We love it and will work for it, fight for it, and live for it. We will attack as traitors to the community those officials who prostitute their offices for partisan or personal gain, and those politicians who manipulate them for their own pockets' sake. We will help to deliver it from the selfish and corrupt rule that now oppresses, injures and distresses it, and to install a pure, efficient and non-partisan administration. We will endeavor to bring all honest citizens into closer relation and deeper sympathy with each other, so that religion, racial and social differences shall melt away in the warm brotherhood of good citizenship struggles to redeem its home from vicious misrule."

Revive Us Again.

New York Sun: The Jackson County Democratic Club, of Missouri, aims to "revive the drooping spirits of Democrats who may have become disheartened by the past two defeats." The club takes the proper method of reviving drooping spirits when it invites the Hon. Gum Shoe Bill to address it. That statesman cannot droop or lose heart, he sleeps under a rainbow quilt and all the dreams that pass the ivory gate love to whisper into his ears.

Really Unfair.

Chicago News: Attorney General Griggs in an argument before the supreme court insisted that the Philippines and Porto Rico are foreign territory. This attempt to class these islands with New Jersey should be promptly resented.

Reward and Penalty.

San Francisco Call: It is stated that Jerry Simpson has decided to leave Kansas and settle in Missouri, and thus does Kansas get a prompt reward for voting right, while Missouri is promptly punished.

Depending on the Church.

Chicago Times-Herald: "Are you going to have a Christmas tree at your house this year?"

"No, my wife decided some time ago that we must economize, and got our children to go to Sunday school regularly."

How's This?

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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Tickets on sale December 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1900, and January 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1901, for round trip. Cafe parlor cars to Cleveland, Canton, Massillon and Toledo. Seats in parlor car only 25 cents. A special elaborate menu in cafe cars during the holiday season.

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In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleans, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. Relieves catarrh and drives away a cold in the head, quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is instantaneous and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing, itching, or soreness. Get it by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents; by mail, 25 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 64 Warren Street, New York.

Rough, Red Hands. LILY CREAM. Imparts a velvety smoothness to the skin, softens and soothes the touch as the skin of a baby. LOGAN DRUG COMPANY, WHEELING, W. VA.

Ladies' and Children's Wrap Sale. 36 Ladies' Jackets at less than half price—in many cases only 1-6 of original value. Ladies' Cloth and Plush Capes in the lot. Misses' Jackets at less than half price.

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